

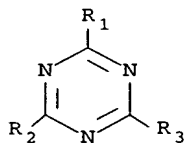
WE CLAIM:

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E1  
5 1. A radiation-sensitive composition comprising (1) a resole resin, (2) a novolac resin, (3) a haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine, and (4) an infrared absorber.

10 2. A radiation-sensitive composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said resole resin is derived from bis-phenol A and formaldehyde.

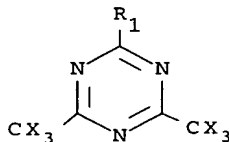
15 3. A radiation-sensitive composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said novolac resin is derived from m-cresol and formaldehyde.

4. A radiation-sensitive composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine has the formula:



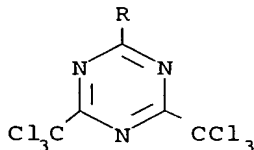
20 wherein R<sub>1</sub> is a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic or aromatic radical and R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are, independently, haloalkyl groups.

25 5. A radiation-sensitive composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine has the formula:



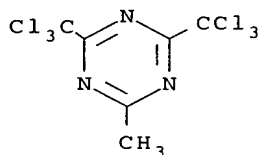
wherein  $R_1$  is a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic or aromatic radical and each X is, independently, a halogen atom.

- 5                    6. A radiation-sensitive composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine has the formula:



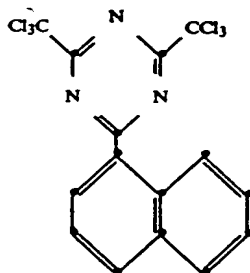
- 10                  wherein R is an aryl group of 6 to 15 carbon atoms.

7. A radiation-sensitive composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine has the formula:



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8. A radiation-sensitive composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine has the formula:



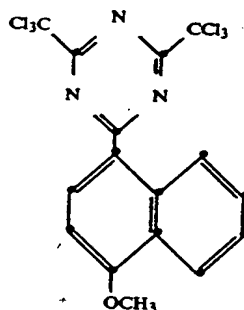
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9. A radiation-sensitive composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine has the formula:

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T220X

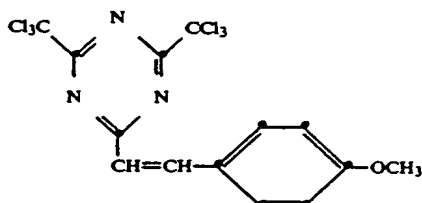
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10. A radiation-sensitive composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine has the fomula:

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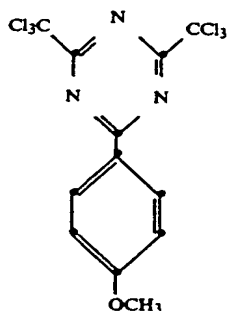
T221X



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11. A radiation-sensitive composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine has the formula:

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T222X

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12. A radiation-sensitive composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said infrared absorber is a squarylium, croconate, cyanine, merocyanine, indolizine, pyrylium or metal dithiolene dye or pigment.

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13. A lithographic printing plate comprising a support and an imaging layer that is sensitive to both ultraviolet and infrared radiation and capable of

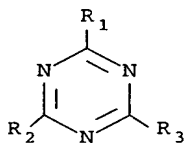
functioning in either a positive-working or negative-working manner, the solubility of said imaging layer in aqueous alkaline developing solution being reduced in exposed areas and increased in unexposed areas by the steps of imagewise exposure to activating radiation and heating; said imaging layer comprising (1) a resole resin (2) a novolac resin, (3) a haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine and (4) an infrared absorber.

10            14. A lithographic printing plate as claimed in claim 13, wherein said imaging layer has a dry thickness in the range of from about 0.5 to about 2 micrometers.

15            15. A lithographic printing plate as claimed in claim 13, wherein said resole resin is derived from bis-phenol A and formaldehyde.

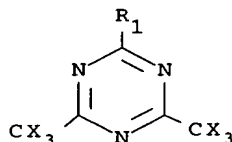
20            16. A lithographic printing plate as claimed in claim 13, wherein said novolac resin is derived from m-cresol and formaldehyde.

25            17. A lithographic printing plate as claimed in claim 13, wherein said haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine has the formula:.



30            wherein R<sub>1</sub> is a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic or aromatic radical and R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are, independently, haloalkyl groups.

18. A lithographic printing plate as claimed in claim 13, wherein said haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine has the formula:

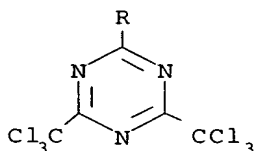


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wherein R<sub>1</sub> is a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic or aromatic radical and each X is, independently, a halogen atom.

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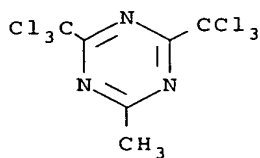
19. A lithographic printing plate as claimed in claim 13, wherein said haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine has the formula:



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wherein R is an aryl group of 6 to 15 carbon atoms.

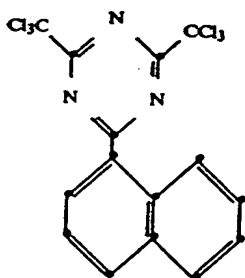
20. A lithographic printing plate as claimed in claim 13, wherein said haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine has the formula:



21. A lithographic printing plate as claimed in claim 13, wherein said haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine has the formula:

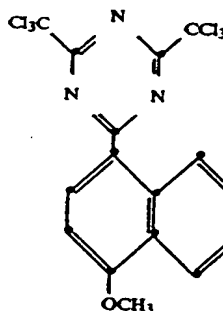
T250x

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22. A lithographic printing plate as claimed in claim 13, wherein said haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine has the formula

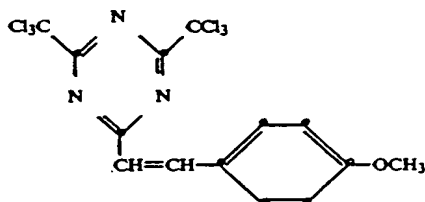
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23. A lithographic printing plate as claimed in claim 13, wherein said haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine has the formula:

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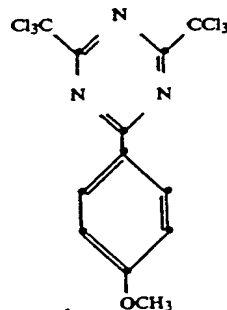


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24. A lithographic printing plate as claimed in claim 13, wherein said haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine has the formula:

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T253x



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25. A lithographic printing plate as claimed in claim 13, wherein said infrared absorber is a squarylium, croconate, cyanine, merocyanine,

indolizine, pyrylium or metal dithiolene dye or pigment.

26. A lithographic printing plate as claimed  
5 in claim 13, wherein said support is a polyester film.

27. A lithographic printing plate as claimed  
in claim 13, wherein said support is comprised of  
grained and anodized aluminum.

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28. A method of forming a lithographic  
printing surface comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a lithographic printing plate  
comprising a support and an imaging layer containing  
15 (1) a resole resin, (2) a novolac resin, (3) a  
haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine and (4) an infrared  
absorber;

(b) imagewise exposing said lithographic  
printing plate to activating radiation; and

20 (c) contacting said lithographic printing  
plate with an aqueous alkaline developing solution to  
remove the exposed areas thereof and thereby form a  
lithographic printing surface.

25 29. A method of forming a lithographic  
printing surface comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a lithographic printing plate  
comprising a support and an imaging layer containing  
(1) a resole resin, (2) a novolac resin, (3) a  
30 haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine and (4) an infrared  
absorber;

(b) imagewise exposing said lithographic  
printing plate to activating radiation;

(c) heating said lithographic printing plate  
35 to provide reduced solubility in exposed areas and  
increased solubility in unexposed areas; and

(d) contacting said lithographic printing plate with an aqueous alkaline developing solution to remove the unexposed areas thereof and thereby form a lithographic printing surface.